

Lesson 4

Part I -- Conversation

<u>Analysis and Translation</u>	<u>Panjabi</u>
1. Stem of 2nd person possessive pronoun "your"	tuɔd-
Possessive case ending for "your" when it is used with a masculine singular noun and occurs before a postposition (here, "-Iê")	-e
"house" (masc)	kar
"in", postposition	-Iê
root of modifier "many"	uɐɾ
ending when used with a masc. sing. noun	-a
ending when used with a feminine sing. noun	-i
endings when used with plural nouns	-e (masc.); iã (fem.)
root of quantitative modifier usually best translated as "so"	en-
used with a masc. sing noun	ena
used with a fem. sing. noun	eni
used with plural nouns	ene (masc.); eniã (fem.)
"people"; this is a masc. collective noun that functions exactly like a masc. pl. noun in a sentence	lok
"so many people"	ene uɐɾe lok
"what" (see discussion in grammar section)	kIõ

3rd person plural, masculine and feminine, of I verb "to be"	nē
<u>A.</u> Why are there so many people in your house?	<u>A.</u> tuḁde kār-Iḥ ēne vāṛe lok·kIḥ nē
2. "today"	aj
stem of possessive pronoun "my"	mer-
ending when used with a feminine noun	-i
"sister" (fem. noun)	ḡṣṇ
postposition "of"; this functions to make a noun possessive. When that which is possessed is a masc. sing. noun, "of" is ...	da
When that which is possessed is a fem. sing. noun	di
When that which is possessed is a plural noun	de (m.); diā (f.)
"wedding" (masc. noun)	vea
"wedding of sister" that which does the possessing precedes the postposition, and that which is possessed follows it	ḡṣṇ da vea
3rd person singular masc. of I verb "to be" (to agree with vea)	e
<u>B.</u> Today is my sister's wedding.	<u>B.</u> aj meri ḡṣṇ da vea e
3. "for this" (inanimate)	æ se lei
plural of "people"; this connotes <u>more</u> people than does lok.	lokā
"crowd" (masc. noun)	keṭ ^h
"crowd of people"	lokā da keṭ ^h

3rd person sing. masc. of
I verb "to be" (to agree
with kəṭh)

e

B. That is why there is a
crowd of people.

B. əse ləi lokā da kəṭh e

4. Root of second person posses-
sive pronoun "your"

tuɔḍ-

vowel ending when used with
a feminine noun

-i

root of interrogative "which"
This functions as any other
adjective in the class of
adjectives which is declined
with the verb.

ker-

postposition "of" showing
possession of a masculine noun

da

3rd person masculine form of
a verb ending which shows
continuous action in the
present

-pIa e
(elided form, pIæ)

A. Which of your sisters is
getting married?
(Literally, the wedding
of which sister of yours
is happening?)

A. tuɔḍi kerī pāṇ da
uea hUnda pIæ

5. 1st person possessive pronoun
"my" when that which is
possessed is a feminine noun

meri

root of modifier "little".
This word declines to fit
gender and number of the noun
it modifies.

č^hoṭ-

When used with a feminine
noun

č^hoṭi

3rd person singular masculine
form of I verb "to be"

e

B. It is my little sister's
wedding.

B. meri č^hoṭi pāṇ da
uea e

6. "wedding of her" or "her wedding" oda ʋea
- Root of "who, whom". It declines to fit gender and number of the noun or pronoun it refers to. kId-
- "Whom" referring to a masc. singular noun or pronoun and occurring before a postposition (here, na·l) kIde
- postposition meaning "with" na·l
- A. Whom is she marrying? A. oda ʋea kIde na·l
hUnda piæ
7. "son" (masc.) pUtter
- "of" showing possession of a masculine noun and followed by a postposition (here, na·l) de
- B. She is marrying Hussain's son (Literally, the wedding of her with Hussain's son is taking place) B. oda ʋea Husæ̃n de
pUtter na·l hUnda piæ
8. "boy" (masc.) mUnda
- A. What does the boy do? A. mUnda ki karda e
(elided form, kardæ)
9. "farmer" (masc.) æ̃mĩndar
- B. He is a farmer. B. o æ̃mĩndar e
10. "where" kiThe
- A. Where do the Khans live? A. xan kiThe ræ̃nde nẽ
(elided form, ræ̃ndẽ.n)
11. "bazaar" (masc.) bæ̃a.r
- "near" nere
- da shows possession of a noun, and changes to de when followed by a postposition (here, nere) Usually translated as "of"; it is best left untranslated when used with nere. de
- B. They live in Gujrat, near the bazaar. B. o gujrat-Iẽ bæ̃a.r de
nere ræ̃nde nẽ
(elided form, ræ̃ndẽ.n)

12. "to" te
3rd person masculine
plural future tense
"will come" ã·nge
A. Will your brothers
come to the wedding? A. tuode pra uea te ã·nge
13. root of modifier "all" sar-
It declines to fit number
and gender of the noun -a (masc. sing.);
-i (fem. sing.);
-e (masc. pl.);
-iã (fem. pl.).
B. Yes, they will all come. B. axo o sare ã·nge
14. "night" (fem. noun) ra.t
"night of the wedding" uea di ra.t
"song" (masc. noun) gāñã
"songs" (masc. pl.) gāñē
"to sing" (infinitive) gāñã
2nd person plural future
tense "will sing" gaoge
A. Will you sing songs on
the night of the
wedding? A. uea di ra.t tūsī gāñē
gaoge
15. 1st person plural masc.
future tense "will sing"
(whenever you refer to a
group including both men
and women, the masculine
form of the verb is used) gā·nge
B. Yes, we will sing songs. B. axo asī gāñē gā·nge
16. "girl" (fem. noun) kŭri
3rd person singular feminine
future tense "will sing" gaegi
A. Which girl will sing
songs? A. kerī kŭri gāñē gaegi

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| 17. | root of noun "friend" (girl) | še·l- |
| | "girl friend" | še·li |
| | "girl friends" | še·liã |
| | 3rd person plural feminine
future tense "will sing" | ga·ngiã |
| | <u>B.</u> Girl friends of my sister
will sing. | <u>B.</u> meri p̃eñ diã še·liã
ga·ngiã |
| 18. | <u>A.</u> What (which) songs will | <u>A.</u> kere gãnẽ ga·ngiã |
| 19. | "folksong" (masc.) | ṭep̃pa |
| | "folksongs" (masc. pl.) | ṭep̃pe |
| | <u>B.</u> They will sing
folksongs. | <u>B.</u> o ṭep̃pe ga·ngiã |
| 20. | "even, also, too" (this
word does <u>not</u> decline to
fit number and gender of
the noun). | vi |
| | <u>A.</u> Will you also sing songs? | <u>A.</u> tūsī vi gãnẽ gaoge |
| 21. | <u>B.</u> Yes, I also will sing | <u>B.</u> axo mǎ vi gãnẽ gã·nga
(m)
gã·ngi
(f) |
| 22. | "to listen" | sUñnã |
| | 2nd person sing. formal
future tense "to listen" | sUñoge |
| | root of 1st person pl.
possessive pronoun "our"
This word declines to fit
number and gender of noun
modified | sad̃-
sad̃a (m. sing.)
sad̃i (f. sing.)
sad̃e (m. pl.)
sad̃iã (f. pl.) |
| | <u>A.</u> Will you listen to
our songs? | <u>A.</u> tūsī sad̃e gãnẽ sUñoge |
| 23. | <u>B.</u> Yes, I will listen. | <u>B.</u> axo mǎ sUñãnga (m)
sUñãngi (f) |

24.	"all right"	ċəŋga
	"then"	fer
	"you" (formal) when it functions as an object	tuɔnũ
	"tonight" (this word does not decline)	ra.tĩ
	"to call for, invite, send for"	bUlāṅṅā
	1st person singular masc. future tense "will call for"	bUlāṅga
	<u>A.</u> All right, then I will	<u>A.</u> ċəŋga fer mǎə tuɔnũ ra.tĩ bUlāṅga (m) bUlāṅgi (f)
25.	"the hour of" (masc.)	veje
	"the hour of seven" (seven o'clock)	sət veje
	"before" (in time)	tō pæle
	2nd person formal future tense "will call for"	bUlaoge
	<u>B.</u> Will you call before seven o'clock?	<u>B.</u> tūsĩ sət veje tō pæle bUlaoge
26.	"after" (in time)	tō bad
	eight o'clock	aṯ ^h veje
	1st person singular masc. future tense "will call for"	bUlāṅga
	<u>A.</u> No, I will call after eight o'clock.	<u>A.</u> nǎĩ mǎə aṯ ^h veje tō bad bUlāṅga (m) bUlāṅgi (f)
27.	"tomorrow"	kal
	root of verb "to do"	kar-
	2nd person formal ending showing continuous action in the future	-ræe o
	<u>B.</u> What are you doing tomorrow?	<u>B.</u> tūsĩ kal ki kar-ræe o

28. root of verb "to go"

ja-

1st person singular ending
showing continuous action
in the future

-rIā (m); -rēiā (f)

A. I am going to the
bazaar.

A. māṁ bēzā.r jarIa (m)
jarēiā (f)